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worthy of presentation along with an able defense of the expansionist theory of constitutional construction. On the whole the author has done a very commendable piece of work and this volume along with Professor Beard's renders the task of presenting American government to beginning classes a comparatively easy one for the instructor.

CHARLES GROVE HAINES.

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INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

HALL, ARNOLD B. *Outline of International Law*. Pp. v, 255. Price, \$1.75. Chicago: La Salle Extension University, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS

Art Jury, Third and Fourth Annual Reports, for 1913 and 1914. Pp. 44 each. Philadelphia: Published by the Department, 1915.

A record of the achievements of this department of the city government, established May 25, 1907.

BOURNE, HENRY ELDRIDGE. *The Revolutionary Period in Europe (1763-1815)*. Pp. 494. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Century Company, 1914.

This book is an excellent and fairly well proportioned presentation of the history of the period. It begins with a short description of the old régime, its governments and peoples, and a historical résumé of the political and economic theories of the eighteenth century. Then follow chapters on the efforts of the existing governments to remedy the glaring evils of which the age was beginning to be conscious. The author states emphatically that definite demands for reform were well enunciated and that these reforms were well begun before the Revolution broke out. Prussia under Frederick the Great, Austria under Joseph II and Spain under Charles III had already done much. He makes the interesting assertion that "Benevolent despotism was followed by Revolution only in France. The reasons were many but the chief reason was that despotism in France was incompetent." Yet even in France he shows that Turgot had actually freed the grain market, abolished the corvée and destroyed the guilds. In restoring the old parliaments which Louis XV had abolished, Louis XVI, in the interest of establishing good feeling in the beginning of his reign, "was restoring the chief obstacle to effective reforms and thereby rendering revolution inevitable."

The author gives prominence to the social and industrial changes of the period. He assigns a large place to the "Continental System," and makes it one of the chief reasons for the downfall of the Empire. Of the Industrial Revolution he says, it "eventually furnished the economic foundation upon which the political and social principles of the French Revolution might erect the institutions of a democratic society."

The Revolution is handled first as it affected France and then Europe. Mirabeau and Danton are accorded their customary places. The financial side of the

situation is traced in some detail from the hopeless muddle of the monarchy through the reckless extravagance of the Republic and the vicious methods of the Directory. The author gives a higher place to the work of the Constituent Assembly than is usually accorded it. "Much of the work of reorganization undertaken by the Constituent Assembly was permanent, although modified in particular features by subsequent legislatures."

The last third of the volume deals with the Consulate and the Empire. The author shows that Napoleon "exaggerated all that was pernicious in the foreign policy of the Convention and the Directory," that by pushing the arms of France beyond her borders and insisting upon an impossible repression of trade, the so-called "Continental System," he made "the permanence of his rule impossible."

Possibly the chief criticism of the book is implied in the scope of its title. Any consideration of so wide a field within limited space would of necessity be crammed with details and a vast number of confusing events. One feels the lack of a broad underlying philosophy. It is precisely this unifying background which would best justify a work dealing with so broad a field and it is precisely this which one fails to find in Mr. Bourne's work.

Fifteen pages of "Notes on Books," an informal critical discussion of the leading works both primary and secondary which deal with the period, are appended. Although they make no reference to the valuable contributions in the historical periodicals, they are very valuable.

PAUL LAMBERT WHITE.

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CASSAU, THEODOR D. *Die Konsumvereinsbewegung*. Pp. xxii, 230. Price, M.6. München: Verlag von Duncker and Humblot, 1915.

KING, WILLFORD I. *The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*. Pp. xxiv, 278. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

The author devotes himself to an examination of the figures bearing on the wealth and income of the American people. The sources upon which he relies are, in the main, census figures, although he admits very frankly their questionable character. As he proceeds with his analysis of figures which "are probably faulty" he excites in the reader a species of terror by the liberties which he takes with his admittedly faulty base material. He confesses the absurdity of his position when he says: "In some cases, the original counts (principally by government officials) were doubtless faulty, but only when the errors were evident has the author attempted to go behind the returns and criticise the validity of government reports" (p. vii). The author, by assuming such a position, has opened himself to the charge of "building palatial generalizations on tottering fact foundations."

S. N.

MÜNSTERBERG, HUGO. *Business Psychology*. Pp. xi, 296.

ALLEN, IRVING R. *Personal Efficiency, Applied Salesmanship and Sales Administration*. Pp. ix, 315. Chicago: La Salle Extension University, 1915.

Business Psychology by Hugo Münsterberg is a text most admirably adapted to the student or instructor of business who wishes emphasis upon fundamentals